

## PROSPECTS FOR COTTON

Interview With Mr. Brown, the Great Bull Leader.

### FAMINE IN THE PRODUCT

Not Only that But a Famine in Dry-goods also—Consumers Must Pay the Price—New Crop Very Late—Oil Mills.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
BALTIMORE, July 2.—The Manufacturers' Record publishes this week a dispatch from its correspondent at New Orleans containing an interview with W. P. Brown, the leader of the great bull movement in cotton. In which Mr. Brown talks as follows about cotton prospects: "This is not a matter of speculation. We are merchants of cotton, and have been for a good many years. I have been a bull on cotton ever since it was selling at 4½ cents. Cotton has simply gone up in common with other values. When cotton sold at 4½ cents other things were low. Iron has gone from \$8 a ton to as much as \$25 in this period, and iron is not subject to drought or to boll weevil. All you have to do is to dig the ore from the ground and turn it into pig iron.

Cotton is selling at its present price because it is statistically worth it. Last fall I predicted that this crop would be about 10,750,000 bales, and it is being demonstrated that my prediction was about right. The requirements of trade are very much more than that. Conditions entirely warrant present prices, for cotton has never failed to sell around present prices with the statistical condition anything like as strong as the present one. There is not only a famine in dry goods, but there is a famine in dry goods now. If the mills shut down, of course that will add very much to the present scarcity of dry goods supplies.

CONSUMERS MUST PAY. Although manufacturers and jobbers of dry goods complain that they can't sell goods on the present basis of raw material, they will eventually regulate their prices. Consumers must pay the price, or without the goods, and we know they won't do that. Trade all over the world was scarcely ever better and the consuming world is in condition to pay high prices.

It is a mistaken idea that cotton has been forced to present prices. A legitimate demand and the strong statistical position have put prices where they are. If this were not the case I wouldn't be building cotton at present prices; in other words, if prices had been forced up, and the actual stuff could not be sold at present prices, I would say that cotton was dangerously high.

### NEW CROP LATE

"As to the new crop, it is exceedingly late. This adds very much to an already strong situation, as we cannot expect much new cotton now until late in September. As to the size of the new crop, it is entirely too early to say. I think we know a late crop is subject to a great many more necessities than an early one. For instance, there are three things that could make this crop a failure, a great deal of rain during the next few weeks, or a severe drought, or a heavy frost just, or an early frost. On the other hand, if none of these things happen and we have perfect conditions all the way through and a very late fall, we might make an average crop. But it is easier to be seen that the odds are against this year's crop turning out an average one, and this year needs a big one, a very big crop. Eleven and a half million to twelve million bales would not be any too much. To go with a crop of not over 15,000,000 bales, I think prices will range high all during next season. The whole truth of the matter is, consumption has overtaken production and there is not much of either raw material or manufactured goods on hand.

### STEADY INVESTMENT

In spite of the temporary effects of high priced cotton, Southern capital and capital from other parts of the country are investing steadily in Southern textile enterprises, the additions to established mills, as for some time past, exceeding the investment in new mills. According to the Manufacturers' Record, while there were no especially large individual enterprises announced, several \$500,000 companies were organized. In all the required capital secured. During the three months eighteen new mill companies were organized, with a total of 119,500 spindles and 2,840 looms to be installed, indicating an expected investment of \$22,500,000, and nineteen established mills announced their intention to add 172,554 spindles and 2,250 looms, indicating an expenditure of about \$25,000,000. The total additions is 292,054 spindles and 5,090 looms, requiring an expenditure of about \$54,000,000. Of the additions, Georgia is to have 95,112 spindles, South Carolina 55,000, North Carolina 78,912, Alabama 18,000 and Virginia 5,000.

### COTTON OIL MILLS

During the first half of the year there was a notable shift in organizing companies for the erection of oil mills. According to the Manufacturers' Record the new capital invested in this industry during the past six months is greater than the whole capital represented in cotton mills in 1880. In that year the South had forty oil mills, with a capital of \$3,500,000. During the past six months ninety-four new companies were organized, with a total capital of \$1,170,000. Mississippi was second, with fifteen companies, capitalized at \$605,000. South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, North Carolina, Indian Territory and Oklahoma following in the order named as to the amount of capital invested.

### Given Shower-Baths

The men at the various military posts now have shower-baths, which are greatly appreciated by the men. Besides this, the men at Pulten post are enjoying swimming in the river, where they go in, sans bathing suits, at an obscure point. All the men at this post have the regulation blue shirts, and can go without their blouses, which are very oppressive in this weather. Only five or six of the men are allowed liberty at a time.

Arthur Lynn was the only man in the post hospital, and he was about ready to be discharged. His injury was severe, cut on the head, sustained in diving in the river. He struck a rock, it is supposed, and his skull was laid open by the blow. He was treated by Dr. Sutton, and is now nearly well.

The Third Battalion, stationed at Twenty-third and E Street, has been ordered to Danville. He also serves as general scout and orderly to Major Martin, and is an efficient man.

## FIREMEN IN MANCHESTER

Two Were Elected Fire Police by the Commissioners.

### BELL-RINGER IS CHOSEN

Funerals This Morning—Marriage of Well-Known Couple in Swansboro. Austin Shiplett Is Missing—Personal and Notes.

Manchester Bureau Times-Dispatch.  
1112 Hull Street.  
An interesting meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held last night, at which time reports from special committees were received and acted upon.

The recommendation that Firemen J. L. Redford and W. E. Smith be elected fire policemen was adopted by a vote of 10 to 1. Mr. Pettit being the one, and Mr. Barrett declining to vote for either of the nominees. Mr. Pettit nominated Mr. Osterlund and voted for him.

The charge that was brought up some time ago by Freeman Osterlund, that he had not been elected right by Chief Crook, was investigated and reported upon. The Chief was exonerated and the matter adjourned satisfactorily.

Mr. T. L. Bonduant was elected bell ringer.

The Chief's report showed that two fires had been looked after during the month, one a chimney fire and the other a stable.

Those present were Messrs. Reams, Patnam, Hooker, Barrett, Pettit, Rudd, Cox, Grizzard, Sampson, Perdue, Hubbard and Taylor.

### FUNERAL TO-DAY

The funeral of Robert Hubbard, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Hubbard, will be from the home, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The services will be by Rev. Asa Criswell and the burial will be in Maury Cemetery.

### SWANSBORO MARRIAGE

Mr. Rudolph Ellyson, of Richmond, and Miss Mary Alma Purcell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Purcell, were married at the home of the bride, in Swansboro, Wednesday night, at 9 o'clock, by Rev. W. W. Sisk.

### PERSONAL AND NOTES

The friends of Austin Shiplett, formerly employed at the Southern shops, are anxious as to his whereabouts. He has not been seen for several days.

Mrs. G. R. Baughman and Miss Louise Baughman have returned from a visit at Rocky Mount.

### DEATH OF A CHILD

Mildred Vessene, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Friend, died yesterday at 12 o'clock at the residence of her parents, No. 222 West Cary Street. The funeral will take place from the residence of Dr. G. W. Frye, this morning at 10 o'clock.

### WILL SEND MESSAGE AROUND THE GLOBE

(By Associated Press.)

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 2.—Arrangements were completed to-day for the opening of the Pacific cable on the morning of the Fourth of July. President Roosevelt will send a message to Governor Taft, and a reply will be sent. He will also send a message to Clarence H. Mackay, which will encircle the world in its transmission.

### COPPER KING COMPANY IS NOW BANKRUPT

(By Associated Press.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 2.—The Copper King Company, Limited, has filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy. The petition of certain of its creditors, filed in the United States District Court on May 30, and the assets \$205,701.

### SPECK VON STERNBERG MADE AMBASSADOR

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, July 2.—The semi-official North German Gazette to-day announced that Baron Speck von Sternberg had been definitely appointed ambassador of Germany at Washington.

### Died Suddenly on the Street

A young colored woman named Martha Winslow, about twenty-two years old, was taken suddenly ill early this morning in a doorway on Main Street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, and died in a short time. Death is believed to have resulted from natural causes. The fact was reported at the First Police Station by an officer of that district. An inquest will hardly be necessary.

### Fingers Crushed Off

The city ambulance was called at 12:45 to the Chesapeake and Ohio round-house, where Mr. William Overbey, employed at the round-house, was suffering from a painful and severely injured hand. He was weighing several tons, slipped and caught his hand beneath it, mashing it so that several fingers were crushed off. After emergency treatment by Dr. Sytle he was taken to the Retreat for the Sick, where Dr. Ross, the railway surgeon, is treating him.

### Board of Conciliation

(By Associated Press.)

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 2.—The board of conciliation, which is to adjust the grievances of the mine workers, met here to-day, and while some grievances were considered, no conclusions were reached. Another meeting will be held on Thursday next.

### Big Land Deal

(By Associated Press.)

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., July 2.—The Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad has sold to the Consolidated Naval Stores Company, of Jacksonville, its entire holdings of land in Lee county, consisting of 110,000 acres of land.

### MIGHT NEED IT SOME DAY

(From the Onaga, Kans., Herald.)

Chamberlain's Remedies are so entirely good, so reliable and prompt in their effect, so absolutely true to their advertised merit, that we feel we know we are not helping to advertise fake remedies in publishing matter sent us by their manufacturers. For many years we have used these remedies in our household, and would as soon think of keeping house without a stove or fuel as to be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the winter and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the summer. Not that we are subject to ailments these remedies cure, but we keep them handy on the principle that a Texan carries a gun—he may need it some day might be. For sale by all druggists.

## BAD STORM IN NEW YORK

Intense Heat Followed by a Terrific Gale.

### LIGHTNING STRUCK OFTEN

Four Deaths Caused by the Heat, and There Were Many Casualties Traceable to the Storm. Panic at Polo Grounds.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 2.—A terrific storm here to-day followed a period of intense heat. There were four deaths from the heat to-day and a score or more of prostrations. Already three deaths, directly traceable to the storm, have been reported, and many persons caught in the fury of the wind were injured. At one time the gale blew at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour in the upper part of New York, according to the weather bureau. Many places were struck by lightning, which played continuously for an hour or more.

A great section of the Manhattan field fence was blown down, and there was almost a panic among the thousands of men and women who had gathered at the Polo Grounds adjoining the city. The Polo Grounds were flooded with a foot of water. The game was off and the attention of the officials and police was directed to getting the half-pain stricken base-ball enthusiasts to a place of safety.

### TREES UPROOTED

There were in reality two storms, but they blended into one. The Bronx was the first to feel its effects, and the lower portion of that borough suffered most. A wind of extreme high velocity swept from west to east, uprooting trees, smashing plate-glass windows, blowing pedestrians from their footing and doing all kinds of damage. Apparently the storm was in two divisions, one advancing down the valley of the Hudson river and the other approaching from Long Island Sound, which was torn into a fury by the force of the wind. These two divisions met over the lower Bronx, with dazzling displays of electricity. The first wind storm was followed by a heavy fall of rain, like a cloudburst in character, and a shower of large hail stones.

Fannie Kinsler, a six-year-old child, frightened by the storm and blinded by the rain, ran directly under a swiftly moving wagon and was killed instantly.

John Dominick, a dock laborer, was knocked into the East River by a plank which had been picked up by the wind, and was drowned.

The wind swept the embers of a bonfire, kindled by a number of boys, over the pinnafe of three-year-old Clarence Hadden, and he was burned to death.

### Four Deaths in Pittsburgh

(By Associated Press.)

PITTSBURGH, July 2.—Four deaths, two victims being children, represent the effect of the intense heat to-day.

### Two in Philadelphia

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 2.—Two deaths and more than thirty prostrations, due to the heat, were reported by the police to-day.

### Prostrations in Baltimore

(By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, MD., July 2.—Anne Geissman, aged sixteen years, was prostrated by the heat to-day and died this evening. Four laborers were prostrated during the day.

### MRS. PHARES IS UNSHAKEN

(By Associated Press.)

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 2.—The examination of Mrs. Annie R. Phares, who is on trial here charged with causing the death by poison of Albert A. Phares, her husband, was continued to-day. Mrs. Phares said that on the Monday previous to her husband's death she went to Columbus to consult a physician and procure medicine. Phares, she said, requested her to purchase strychnine to "kill off the rats in the house."

When she entered her house she placed the strychnine on the writing desk and the tablets the doctor gave her on the table. She administered a portion of the tablets to her husband. At dinner Phares, after eating a hearty meal, lay down on the sofa. Mrs. Phares later repaired to the sitting room and noticed that her husband's legs were becoming rigid. She wanted to summon the doctor, but her husband said he did not want the doctor. Phares went into convulsions and died in his wife's arms.

Counsel for the defense asked Mrs. Phares if she administered poison to her husband in any manner whatsoever. This question met with an unequivocal denial from the accused. Cross examination failed to shake Mrs. Phares' testimony to any set extent.

### Fuel Contract

(By Associated Press.)

The Committee on Health last night awarded contracts for fuel as follows: Steam coal, S. P. Lathrop and Co., wood, W. S. Daniel and Co., for one year from July 1st.

The Committee on Investigation met and decided to meet again on Monday night.

The Water Committee met and laid all pending propositions on the table.

### From the War Office

The British war office has sent out a general order that "tentatively" only men in times of peace wear linen collars with their frock coats. It has also decreed that soldiers who are punished because of loss of teeth in military service will be furnished with a new set at their grateful country's expense.

### The Circus

(By Associated Press.)

Ah, the circus is a "daisy!" It runs the "small boy" almost crazy! When nothing else in the wide world can, it makes a fool of the old, old man.

The old woman's head is, also, turned—She spends the money she hardly earned; And the great "Society" in all the town; Will take "this girl" to see the clown.

Here they go, through rain and sun, Long before the show is begun—Print blue, and speckled calico—Hurrying, all together, they go!

The hardest workers, there, of course, Are those who laugh until they are hoarse. But everybody enjoys the fun, From the oldest to the youngest one.

Even some preachers are "taken in," Concluding that it is no sin—On account of "the Menagerie"—Ah, the circus—it is a "daisy!"

MRS. H. H. HAWES, Covington, Va.

## TRIAL OF DR. KOUNTZ

Self-Defense Will Be the Plea of the Prisoner.

### TESTIMONY SENSATIONAL

Accused Man Took Stand in His Own Defense, and Told How His Wife and Walsh had Both Threatened Him.

(By Associated Press.)

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 3.—The court room was crowded again to-day when the trial of Dr. Walter P. Kountz, charged with the murder of Contractor Walsh, was resumed. Clarence Burleigh, attorney for Dr. Kountz, in his address to the jury, said the defense would endeavor to show that Walsh threatened to kill the plaintiff, and that he acted first.

The defendant was the first witness. He told how he had met his wife at Hot Springs, and married her there in 1902. In January of 1903 they came to Pittsburgh, and in February his wife made an arrangement for them to live in a portion of the Walsh home. On March 21st he went home, accompanied by his brother, and found Walsh in his wife's bedroom. He accused Walsh of adultery.

"All I married you for was to work you, and if you don't get away I will kill you," she always carried a revolver.

Continuing, the witness testified:

"The following day I went back to get her to go to a hospital as she was sick. She said Walsh was taking better care of her there than she would get at the home."

"Next day my wife was in bed. Walsh came in and asked me what I was doing. A wind of extreme high velocity swept from west to east, uprooting trees, smashing plate-glass windows, blowing pedestrians from their footing and doing all kinds of damage. Apparently the storm was in two divisions, one advancing down the valley of the Hudson river and the other approaching from Long Island Sound, which was torn into a fury by the force of the wind. These two divisions met over the lower Bronx, with dazzling displays of electricity. The first wind storm was followed by a heavy fall of rain, like a cloudburst in character, and a shower of large hail stones.

Fannie Kinsler, a six-year-old child, frightened by the storm and blinded by the rain, ran directly under a swiftly moving wagon and was killed instantly.

John Dominick, a dock laborer, was knocked into the East River by a plank which had been picked up by the wind, and was drowned.

The wind swept the embers of a bonfire, kindled by a number of boys, over the pinnafe of three-year-old Clarence Hadden, and he was burned to death.

### N. Y.'S CROWDED SQUARE

(By Associated Press.)

Plan to Relieve Congestion of Traffic. Tunnel Station in Macey's Basement.

The Board of Aldermen in New York City has a knotty problem to solve in connection with Herald Square. This section has suddenly become one of the busiest shopping districts in the city since the erection of the Herald building and R. H. Macy's mammoth department store.

Thirty-fourth Street, running east and west from river to river, has become a crowded thoroughfare. West of Herald Square, on the same street, the Pennsylvania Railroad has proposed to erect a crowded thoroughfare.

In the world, will soon be erected, the work of tearing down old buildings having begun. This will in time result in the building many more thousands daily into this immediate district. Sixth Avenue and Broadway cross thirty-fourth Street forming two pyramidal public squares, whose apex meet under the Elevated Railroad at Thirty-fourth Street.

It appeared that Russia still consistently held to the theory that she, like the United States, held that there should be no interference in the internal affairs of nations. However, both parties paid in the end.

Thieving Trust.

(By Associated Press.)

Paris has decided not to let New York have all the glory of being the home of trusts.

We have trusts here, and among these the thieving trust is probably more numerous than any other. It is official name is the "Apaches," and it has founded branches in every arrondissement in Paris.

The general who is chief of the in a broken down man in a field outside the Bois de Boulogne.

Dually he receives his reports and issues instructions.

He never ceases to give orders to his subordinates, and it is a matter of course that he has no time to give orders to his own account he is to be smashed up, and, if needs be, killed.

It seems to be necessary very often, for the last time, that the law is being carried out in every quarter of Paris.

This city is for the time being in a position where it is not in the civilized world has been for many years.

There is considerable talk of reviving the cat-o-nine-tails, but all our women object, and say that it might hurt the criminals.

### Possibly Fatal CUTTING AFFRAY

(By Associated Press.)

Charles E. Graham Given Seven Chastely Wounds by H. H. Lowry.

A serious and what may prove to be a fatal cutting affray occurred last night about 9:30 o'clock near the corner Twelfth and Broad Streets, in which W. H. Lowry cut Charles E. Graham seven times with a knife, inflicting some very dangerous wounds. The wounded man lost much blood and was suffering greatly from the shock last night at the City Hospital.

He is being treated. The worst wounds are those penetrating the abdominal cavity, one of them from the back and another from the side.

A cut six inches in length. The others are on the face, arm and body.

The two men are striking street railway employees, and from the best information obtainable they became involved in a quarrel on the street where he now is.

In a quarrel on the street where he now is, the injured man is able to appear, when Lowry seems to have been the aggressor.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.

Lowry was up at the First Station and gave himself up at the First Station.